



# THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JUNE 28, 1844.

### Education Society at New Haven.

Among the most interesting of the transactions at the late Convention, were those which took place at the anniversary and other meetings of the Conn. Baptist Education Society.

The Society met on Wednesday afternoon, Bro. Ira R. Stewart, the President, in the chair.

The Report of the Board presented a rather discouraging view of the fiscal condition of the Society, and the opinion which seemed to prevail, with regard to the cause of Ministerial Education in the State. It was represented that the whole number of beneficiaries now sustained by the Society, was only nine, and to these (although the scanty pittance of some fifteen dollars per quarter was their average allowance) its treasury was in debt to the amount of three appropriations. By the Treasurer's account, \$339 53 had been received, and \$325 30 expended (constructively) during the past year! An earnest appeal was made by the Secretary, and eloquently seconded by a number of brethren, for the adoption of energetic measures in developing the resources of Baptist benevolence in the State, and wiping away the reproach which now so clearly rests upon this department of our cause. Brethren Ives and Burnett (the well-known pastor of Suffield church, and the efficient Principal of Suffield Institution) took an active part in the discussion, relative to new and more effectual measures to rescue the Society from its embarrassments, and pledged their active co-operation to the work of perfecting and carrying out the scheme of Ministerial Education in Connecticut.

The Board of Trustees of the Institution at Suffield presented a cheering Report of its continued and increasing prosperity. Among other interesting items, the introduction of young ladies into the school, the chapel and the recitations of the various classes was mentioned, as an experiment, which had resulted in a conviction of the expediency of making it a permanent arrangement. The erection of a suitable building, for the accommodation of the Principal and as a boarding-house for female pupils, was commanded to the attention of the Society; and other features of a liberal and enlightened policy were developed with the purpose of making the Institution a permanent blessing to our church and to our State. "To do this, the Baptist denomination, and especially the Baptist ministers of Connecticut, must take a deeper interest in their Literary Institution, and cherish it with a warmer sympathy; attend the Examinations and Anniversaries, send their sons and daughters, and use their influence with others to send theirs. And especially is it necessary that the more wealthy brethren should be prompt and liberal to meet all their pecuniary wants and exigencies." (Trustee's Report.)

The Society elected, as its new Board, T. C. Teasdale, President; Gordon Robins and Harvey Miller 1st and 2d Vice Presidents; Robt. R. Raymond, Secretary; J. W. D'Amico, Treasurer; and Augustus Bolles, C. C. Burnett, W. G. Howard, G. B. Atwell, E. Savage, Trustees. A new Board of Trustees of Suffield Institution was also elected, whose names it is not necessary to mention. A committee was raised, to which was referred for revision the entire Beneficiary System. It was also resolved, "that the churches be requested to make this Society the channel of all benefactions applied to the aid of its beneficiaries." That is, if any churches choose to keep our young men, very well, only let the Society know exactly what they are doing for them. We would suggest, also, on our individual responsibility, whether it would not be well for the brethren to concentrate all the efforts which they choose to make for ministerial education, upon the work of perfecting an organized scheme, by which all the resources of the State can be brought to bear, in a common focus.

The Society held an adjourned meeting on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which the Committee on the Beneficiary System reported, and much discussion took place upon the merits of the measures, which they proposed. The Report was finally recommitted, to be taken up at a special meeting of the Society, at commencement, in Suffield. This meeting was marked by much frank and paternal intercourse among the brethren. Long standing doubts and difficulties were fearlessly brought to light, and objections were advanced and met, in a spirit of Christian candor and simplicity. The result was, as might have been expected, a better understanding and increased affection among the brethren, and greater unanimity as to the practical importance, if not the specific measures, of our momentous work. We cannot but augur, from this interesting interview, the happiest consequences to the interests of education, the society and the institution, in a harmonious co-operation of all the brethren, in the common cause.

Thus much having been accomplished, it remained to provide for the present pecuniary exigencies of the Society. As the best immediate expedient, all the pastors present, consisting of brethren Woolsey, Ives, Cushman, Swan, Reid, Teasdale, Winter and Raymond, united in a pledge to exert themselves, at once, in their own and neighboring congregations, to raise and transmit funds, as soon as possible, to the Board. We hope this pledge will not be forgotten.

As a more permanent arrangement, it was Voted, That the Board be authorized to employ an agent, for three months, at such a rate of compensation, as to them should appear proper.

After a brief parting address from our former President and beloved brother, Ira R. Stewart, who has removed from the State, as our readers know, to take charge of the Seaman's Chapel in New York, the Society adjourned—prayer by brother Ives.

New and brighter days ahead, we trust—for this neglected but vitally important enterprise.

### Religious Detectors.

It is but a few months since the religious world was astounded by the disclosures at Oberlin, by which it appeared that the editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, the great advocate of Moral Reform, had been for years guilty of the most gross immorality and fraud, he having been arrested and thrown into prison in consequence, and is now suffering the penalty of the law for his crimes. Scarcely had the excitement occasioned by this disclosure ceased, before another, and a still more flagrant one, astounded the ear of the public. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, for years the editor of the New York Evangelist, a widely circulated and influential paper, and at the time the story came to light, pastor of a Presbyterian church in New Jersey, was accused, and plead guilty to the charge, of having for several years been guilty of licentiousness, dissipation, visiting theaters, &c. Simultaneously with this melancholy intelligence, it was announced in the Episcopal papers that a large number of the Episcopal clergy of Pennsylvania had requested their Bishop, the Rt. Rev. H. U. Chidderdon, to resign his office. The reasons for this were not stated with any degree of definiteness, but they were sufficient, if our information is correct, to have called for such a movement on their part.

long ago. In the course of a few days intelligence reached us by way of Boston, that the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, well known in this community as the former pastor of the Congregational church in East Hartford, and at the time the affair happened, pastor of a church in Exeter, N. H., had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It is said that charges had been preferred against him deeply affecting his moral character, and that an Ecclesiastical council was about to be convened for the purpose of investigating them.

These are some of the more prominent cases of defection amongst the evangelical clergy, which have occurred quite recently. That infidels, as well as all other opposers of pure and undefiled religion will rejoice in such things as these, we have not a doubt; but what do they prove, after all? Not that religion is a cunningly devised fable, or an imposition upon mankind, any more than the treason of Arnold proved that there were no patriots in the Revolution, or that a counterfeit dollar proves that there are no genuine. The opposers of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ are welcome to make the most of these things, for they are entitled to all the advantage they can derive from them; and sorry business will it be in the end, to be found engaged in the vain attempt to destroy the bulwarks of our holy religion, with no better weapons than the frailties and follies of her professed disciples. We might show, if we felt disposed, that in a majority of the cases above cited, the probability at least, that these men were but "wolves in sheep's clothing"—men who never knew anything about genuine religion; but this would be of but little consequence in the eyes of an opposing world, for so long as they were *ministers of the gospel*, and had been guilty of the crimes charged upon them, it is enough.

There is a lesson to be learnt from it, however, by every true Christian. Why have these men been suffered to fall, and bring disgrace not only upon the cause of truth and righteousness, but also upon themselves, while others are permitted to sustain a character, standing and influence in the church of Christ? Are we by nature any better than they? Certainly not. Then it becomes every professor of the religion of Jesus, to humble himself in view of the grace that has made him to differ, and to look to the "Author and finisher of our faith" for a continuation of his mercies, "lest a worse thing come upon us."

### The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The twenty-eighth Report of the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, has just been placed on our table. The Report is more perfect, in some respects, than any which has preceded it. An elaborate table containing a list of the names, places of residence, time of admission, age, cause of deafness, number of deaf and dumb relatives, how supported, time under instruction, &c., of all the pupils admitted to the Asylum, from its commencement in 1817, to May 11, 1844; the time of the annual meeting of the Asylum. From this table it appears that the whole number of pupils thus admitted, is 761, and that the average time of instruction of all who have left the Asylum is about three years and ten months. This, the Directors consider too short a period for the purpose of acquiring such an education as will fit deaf mutes to read books easily, and to manage successfully the details of ordinary business. "The patrons and friends of our pupils," says the Report, "as they have become better acquainted with the difficulties to be encountered, and more interested in the subject of deaf and dumb education, have manifested a willingness to extend, in compliance with the earnest wishes of the officers of the Asylum, the time of their pupils, so that five years may now be regarded as the average term of instruction. It is hoped the time is not distant when the opportunity of remaining, at least seven years, shall be afforded to all."

The pupils, at present under instruction at the Asylum, are principally from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, and Georgia. These states have all, at different periods, made provision for the support of deaf mutes at the Institution. As early as the year 1819, Massachusetts appropriated funds sufficient to support twenty pupils, which appropriation has been from time to time increased, until it has become sufficient for the education of all the indigent mutes in the State. Massachusetts has at this time 36; Maine 27; Connecticut 23; Vermont 18; and N. Hampshire 15 pupils at the Asylum, besides those who are supported by their friends.

Of the 761 pupils who have been connected with the Asylum, the deafness of 311 is supposed to be congenital; caused by sickness 76; by fever 29; by spotted fever 45; by scarlet fever 20; inflammation in the head 24; whooping cough 8; and a number from other diseases. A singular fact is stated in regard to *spotted* and *scarlet* fevers, as a cause of deafness; the former having nearly ceased to be a cause, not more than three cases having occurred among the pupils within the last twenty years, while those from scarlet fever have increased in about the same inverse proportion.

Our Asylum is the oldest and most popular of any in the country, having been established twenty-seven years, during which period it had but two Principals. Mr. Galaudet was appointed to the office in 1817, soon after his return from Europe, and was succeeded by Mr. Lewis Weld, the present incumbent, in 1830. The Directors have recently sent Mr. Weld to Europe for the purpose of examining the prominent Institutions in Great Britain, Holland, Germany and France, and to bring back with him all the information and improvements which may serve to benefit our own. There are eight Assistants, who are *permanently* connected with the Institution. The policy of the Directors having been to procure the services of such men, and such only, as are willing to devote themselves entirely to this profession, and thereby give them a decided advantage over a transient instructor. We are happy to learn that the present number of pupils is larger than it ever was in any previous year since the establishment of the Institution, it being 154.

### Ohio Baptist Convention.

The annual meetings connected with the Ohio Baptist Convention were held at Granville, May 22-3-4-5-6 and 7. The cause of education excited quite an interest, and was one of the most prominent features of the meeting. Upwards of \$16,000 have been raised within the year past, for Granville College, one third of which has been paid in, and the remaining two thirds is to be paid in two annual payments.

The amount expended for Domestic Missions during the year was a little short of \$2,000, which is consequence of the effort made for the college, is something less than has been done in former years. It was resolved to push this department with greater vigor. The Secretary of the Society in his Report, says:

"In five years fifty-eight large villages and county seats have been aided, in sustaining an aggregate of 106 years of missionary labor, resulting in the establishing of 23 churches in important places; in the building of 26 good meeting-houses, besides eight others which will soon be completed; and in the building up of 30 churches so that

they now support their pastors and contribute liberally to the various objects of benevolence."

Between four and five hundred dollars were raised for the Bible cause, and about 1500 for foreign missions. There are about 2500 Baptists in Ohio favorable to missionary effort, and about 4000 anti-mission Baptists.

### Departure of Brother and Sister Devan.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, June 19, 1844, a large number of relations and friends assembled on board the steamer Valparaiso, at the foot of Pike street wharf, to take leave of brother and sister Devan, about to sail as missionaries to China, under the direction of the Board of Managers of the Chinese General Convention of the United States for Foreign Missions. Captain Engel having announced his intention of casting off at 11 o'clock, the religious exercises were necessarily brief. After singing a few missionary hymns, brother Dowling engaged in prayer; when the following farewell hymn was sung.

### Farewell Hymn.

1. O happy day, when saints shall meet  
To part no more—the thought is sweet;  
No more to feel the rending smart  
Oft felt below, when Christians part.

2. O happy day, I still must say,  
Where all but love is done away;  
All cause of parting there is past;  
Their social feast will last.

### 3.

Such union here is sought in vain,  
As there, in ev'ry heart will reign;  
There separations can't compel;  
The saints to bid the sad farewell.

### 4.

On earth, when friends together meet,  
And find the passing moments sweet,  
Time's rapid motions soon compel,  
With grief to say—dear friends, farewell.

### 5.

The happy soon will come,  
When saints shall meet in heav'n their home:  
Eternally with Christ to dwell,  
Nor ever hear the sound, Farewell.

Brother Cone, pastor of the First Baptist church, to which the missionaries belong, then closed with a fervent address at the throne of grace. As the ship was crowded with brethren and sisters and friends, all desirous of giving the parting hand, brother and sister Devan were requested to stand at the head of the cabin table; and the friends passed in at one door and out at the other, in rapid succession, so that each one had an opportunity of saying farewell!—Brother Cone stood by the missionaries, urging the friends and, allowing a very short space of time for each adieu; for the scene was too affecting to be long protracted. We were forcibly reminded of the 30th of Acts: "And they all wept sore and said to Paul on his neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, *that they should see his face no more*;" and they accompanied him into the ship.

The occasion was one of intense interest. Many hearts ached—many tears were shed—and some might think the whole process was one of useless torture. Not so. After the tears are all wiped away, this parting scene will leave abiding and salutary impressions. We shall think more of the heathen—of China—than heretofore; we shall pray more fervently, give more liberally, and labor more unremittingly, for the spread of the gospel throughout the world. Such scenes are admirably calculated to give right views of the Missionary character. When we see such a brother and sister voluntarily forsaking home and friends and country, for the sake of doing good to millions they have never seen, and from whom they expect no earthly reward, we are constrained to say, this is true philanthropy; this is heroism; these are the benefactors of their kind; their names shall live in ages to come, and thousands yet unborn shall be honored to all."

May the Lord keep them as in the hollow of his hand:

conduct them in safety to their desired haven; prosper them greatly in their missionary work; give them many souls for their hire, and at last receive them to glory! H. We need only add that a large number of friends and relations accompanied the missionaries to the Narrows, and left them about four o'clock in the afternoon, returning by the steamboat. Mrs. Devan's health is not very firm, and the exciting scenes through which she had passed, have been forcibly reminded of the 30th of Acts: "And they all wept sore and said to Paul on his neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, *that they should see his face no more*;" and they accompanied him into the ship.

While this was going on he remarked that "the rope was not properly fixed, and that the knot ought to be nearer his chin." He then called for a Bible, and read the 51st Psalm aloud; and then took the Prayer book from the Rev. Mr. Hills, and read the "commendatory prayer," in the visitation of the sick. In a few moments, he said to sheriff Arnold "give me slack rope enough," and shortly after said, "I don't want to be particular, but I want more slack rope." The cap was then pulled over his face. The fifteen minutes having expired, he was about to be swung off, when he said, "I thought you was going to tell me, five minutes before the time expired." The sheriff told him he would give him five minutes more. Each minute, as it expired, was then called by one of the officers—one—two—three—&c. While this was going on he remarked that "the rope was not properly fixed, and that the knot ought to be nearer his chin." Four was called, when he exclaimed, "Oh dear me, I bid you all farewell." "Good bye, Mr. Yale," "I hope the world will take warning, *but it is a hard thing to die after all.*" These sentences were uttered at short intervals, and just before the last minute had expired, he exclaimed, "Oh dear me! God Almighty have mercy on me." These were his last words; the rope was cut, by the deputy sheriff, and with the single exclamation, "Oh dear me, I left the world, and was in the presence of Him who judges righteously."

After hanging about forty-five minutes, he was taken down, and placed in a coffin, on the lid of which was a plate, on which was engraved, "LUCIAN HALL, died June 20th, 1844, *Æ 26 years, 6 months.*" His body was then delivered to his friends, Mr. Yale and Mr. Galpin, who to gratify the curiosity of the crowd on the outside, placed the coffin on chairs in the middle of the street, and the military having formed into lines on each side of it, the throng passed through, and satisfied a strange curiosity, by looking at the face of a dead murderer. Some two thousand persons were present, including the ladies!

The body of Hall was taken to Meriden and deposited in the burying ground there. We understand that a short sketch of his life, together with his confession, &c. has been prepared, and is to be published and sold for the benefit of his widow.

**SUICIDE OF THE ROBBER DAILY.**—Daily, the man who stole the carpet bag in Albany, containing nearly ten thousand dollars, and who was arrested in New York a few days afterwards, and the money found concealed in a lady's bustle, was taken back to Albany, tried and on Friday last was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, committed suicide in Albany jail the same day, by cutting his throat.

This man was probably the most expert robber in the country. He was an Englishman by birth, and has been recognized since his arrest, says a New York paper, by a Philadelphia police officer, as the celebrated *George Barnes Harvey*, who was arrested in 1831, for the robbery of the Piscataqua Bank, of \$24,000, and was sentenced to a mild punishment. He made some important disclosures to Blaney the Philadelphia officer. Since his release for the robbery, he had been with another, in company with another rogue, robbed the Oneida Bank at Utica, of \$108,000, made his escape to Canada, was arrested about eight months after, \$60,000 of the money recovered, and he was let loose. He was in Philadelphia at the time of the great robbery of Lessor's jewelry shop, of \$15,000, and was always suspected by the officers of having been concerned in the robbery. Since that time he committed a robbery in Cincinnati of nearly \$20,000 of watches and jewelry, the whole of which was found upon his wife and recovered a week after, but he made his escape. He is supposed and believed to be the person that robbed the Frederick Co. Bank, in the State of Maryland, and also of robbing Anderson & Co., of all their valuable papers, which were short-

ly after returned through the Post Office in Philadelphia, as well as the Frederick Co. Bank papers, through the N. Y. Post Office. He has been, by his own acknowledgment, connected with all the great robberies for the last nine years, and always escaped being arrested. The history of the celebrated forgeries committed in March 1841, and those committed on Jacob Little, of New York, for \$20,000, and on the Girard Bank for \$21,000, by Charles Webb and John Clinton, alias Jack Reed, who was arrested in England last August, will be made public in a short time. These facts, with others, show conclusively the importance of the arrest of this man Daily, for which the whole country is especially indebted to ex-officer Peter B. Walker.

### Execution of Hall.

The execution of Lucien Hall, the murderer of Mrs. Bacon, took place in Middletown, on Thursday of last week. We have not the means of ascertaining anything definitely, in regard to this subject being exceedingly contradictory. From the best information we have been able to gain, he devoted a considerable portion of the latter part of his time, to reading the Scriptures, and to other religious exercises, and on the Sunday evening previous, to his execution, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Hills, an Episcopal clergyman, who with the Rev. Mr. Howard, (Baptist) had been his attending clergyman.

An enclosure about 15 feet by 17, and some sixteen feet in height, had been erected on the outside of the prison, in accordance with the law, for the purpose of making the execution private. At half past one o'clock, the persons who were permitted to witness the execution were invited inside this box, and the prisoner was brought out, dressed in a long white robe, light slippers, his arms pinioned at the elbows, with a white cap on his head, turned up, and capable of being turned over his eyes, when the time had arrived. The Rev. Horace Hills, Jr. Episcopal, Rev. Mr. Howard, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Kellogg, chaplain to the State Prison, Mr. Bacon, husband of the murdered woman, and two sons, four brothers of Mrs. Bacon, and a brother of Mr. Bacon, together with Levi Yale, 2d, of Meriden, in whose employ Hall was at the time the murder was committed, and Hiram Galpin who acted as Hall's friends; those, with some others, including reporters for the press, &c., amounting in all to some fifty persons, constituted the number who were to witness the execution. When the prisoner was brought out, he stopped and shook hands with several of his friends who had shown him kindness, and then ascended the ladder with a firm step, and immediately examined the ropes, by tracing them to their various fastenings.

Rev. Mr. Hills then ascended the platform, and by a previous request of Hall, returned his thanks to the jailor, Mr. Yale, Mr. Galpin, and to all others who had rendered him kindness during his imprisonment, and asking forgiveness of all whom he had injured as they hope to be forgiven.

Hall appeared to be deeply affected, and held a handkerchief to his eyes while he was speaking.

Mr. Hills then read the fifty-first Psalm, standing in front of the prisoner, and bid him farewell. Rev. Mr. Howard ascended the platform, and offered up a fervent prayer, joined in by all present. Hall held a handkerchief to his eyes during these exercises, but did not appear to shed tears. The sheriff



## Poetry.

From the Berkshire Courier.

## To the Scopife.

O who hath made this beauteous world!

So splendid to the sight—

And who hath o'er our heads unfurled

Such brilliancy by night.

Famed Chance, thou sceptic's god—didst thou create  
The earth? and with thy mighty strength didst thou

So permanently fix this mass of matter,

So vast in its extent, so high, so deep?

Mysterious Chance—didst thou create the hills

And vales, and elevate the mountains high?

Didst thou spread forth and beautify the plain?

For trees so perfect in their symmetry

And animals more perfect still; and herbs,

And shrubs, and flowers so sweet, that border on

The stream, and deck the mountain woodlands wild?

Didst thou create the rays of light that shine

So brilliantly upon this lovely earth?

And o'er the sun, and stars innumerable?

O! O! how much for thee to do! And yet

Create a moral world—the mind profound,

With reasoning powers, and thought, and will!

Too much—I never can believe thou didst,

Ah no! All things were never made by Chance;

For, lo, the name of God is plainly stamped

Upon creation. The smallest leaf,

Upon creation, is the sixpence I own you; I make it

a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed

money before I pay my grog bill!

**INTEMPERANCE AND HONOR.**—A poor fellow, who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain grocery, being one day faint and feeble, and out of change, asked the landlord to trust him with a glass of liquor. "No," was the surly reply; "I never make a practice of doing such things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman who was sitting by, and whom he had known in his better days, saying—"Sir, will you lend me sixpence?" "Certainly," was the reply. The landlord with alacrity placed the decanter and glass before him. He took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it and replaced the glass with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man who had loaned him the sixpence and said—"Here, sir, is the sixpence I own you; I make it a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed money before I pay my grog bill!"

**THE BIBLE DANGEROUS.**—"Yes, the Bible is indeed a dangerous book, but for whom? It is dangerous for infidelity, which it confounds; dangerous for sin, which it curses; dangerous for the world, which it condemns; dangerous for Satan, whom it dethrones; dangerous to false religions, which it unmasks; dangerous, aye highly dangerous to every church that dares withhold it from the people, and whose criminal impostures or fatal illusions it brings to light.

DOLPH MONOD.

## Children's Corner.

For the Christian Secretary.

"Contentment is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Emma's wish, or the Fairies' gift.

Hath any viewed the broad-spread lake and cast

A look upon the other shore, and kept

Their thoughts on earth? Ah, no! the immortal mind

Unshamed thought, did not stop on the shore

And linger so unnaturally on earth—

It glanced the region of eternity;

And spirit-like, communed with spirit near

Its ever-glorious and native home;

Hath any stood on mountain cliffs and thrown

A far and lingering g<sup>s</sup>o o'er nature's scenes,

Till awe and admiration filled the mind?

And felt not there a consciousness of God?

Hath any stood beneath the ethereal arch

Of heaven at evening's hour, when thousand stars

Looked down upon our blessed earth with all

Its wonders deep, and glories large and full,

And felt not there to bow in reverence to

The God of such immensity—to yield?

His heart to him who hath a right to all?

Thou child of this blest sphere turn, turn and view

Thyself, thine own immortal self—search deep,

And when thy soul is freed from sin, and guilt,

Then thou will know the truth, "There is a God,"

Thou'll bear him speak in all his hands—

And know he did create the earth, the heavens,

The star-clad milky way, and all that's placed

Beyond the narrow reach of finite view;

And though I cannot fathom all his works,

And all things know; yet I'll believe there is

A great First Cause, and I will henceforth learn

To gaze with new delight on Nature's works—

And praise with holy reverence Nature's God.

I then will call this God my Father too,

The great Redeemer of a fallen race,

Who designed in pity and love to lay

His royal splendor by, and take upon

Himself the burden of a guilty world.

In human nature's humble garb he comes,

To bring the lost ones of this lovely earth

Back to their native paradise and heaven.

His bore the guilt of all men on the tree

And rose triumphant o'er the grave and death,

To offer pardon even to the worst.

Of Adam's fallen, wretched, ruined race.

And now he stands in meekness all arrayed,

Holding the golden crown of righteousness,

To place upon the brow of those who come,—

A crown, to glitter when the crown of kings

Shall fade away—when earth shall stop in course

And sun, and moon, and stars are blotted out—

When the last trump shall sound, and hingly saints

Shall meet their blest Redeemer in the skies.

## Hints to Ministers.

Rowland Hill exceeded almost all other men in giving sound and often severe advice, without offending. Illustrations of this abound in his life by *Sidney*, and the following may be taken as a specimen:—

"No man ever had more solemn views than Mr. Rowland Hill, of the true nature of the ministerial work, and of the necessity of an humble dependence on the Lord's assistance, for a blessing in it. One of his remarks was—'If I favored at any time with what is called a good opportunity, I am too apt to catch myself saying—'Well done I, when I should lie in the dust, and give God all the glory.' Another was—'Lord, make me distrustful of thyself, that I may confide in thee alone—self-dependence is the pharisee's high road to destruction.' 'Oh dear,' he said, 'what poor stuff makes a preacher in the present day!—a useful minister must have brains in his head, prudence in his conduct, and grace in his heart; which is more than too many of the *made-up* talkers, who set up in these times for preachers, have.'

"Some folks," he would say, "appear as if they had been bathed in *crab verjuice* in their infancy, which penetrated through their skins, and has made them sour-blooded ever since—but this will not do for a messenger of the gospel; as he bears a message, so he must manifest a spirit of love." A minister having observed to him, that notwithstanding the fault found with his dry sermons, there were hopes of their usefulness, for Sampson had slain the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass—"True, he did," replied Mr. Hill, "but it was a moist jaw-bone." He used to like Dr. Ryland's advice to his young academicians—"Mind, no sermon is of any value, or likely to be useful, which is not the three R's in it—Ruinen by the Fall—Redemption by Christ—it—Reunification by the Holy Spirit." Of himself he remarked, "My aim, in every sermon, is a stout and lusty call to sinners, to quicken the saints, and to be made a universal blessing to all." It was a favorite saying with him—"The nearer we live to God, the better we are enabled to serve him. O how I hate my own noise, when I have nothing to make a noise about. Heavenly wisdom creates heavenly utterance." In a letter to Mr. Jones he observes—"There is something in preaching the gospel, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, I long to get at. At times, I think I feel somewhat like it, and then I bawl almost as bad as the Welshman. If we deal with divine realities, we ought to feel them such, and then the people will in general feel with us, and acknowledge the power that does wonders on the heart."

Once, while filled with these reflections she re-

tired to the same green mound where she had been transformed to the beautiful daughter of the Baron a year before, and there sat down to mourn over a cause much different from the one she had mourned for before. While she sat there murmuring at the neglect of her parents and the life that she was condemned to live, she heard the same sweet music that she had heard before, and looking around her, she saw Tinytella sitting upon the rosebush and holding in her hand an exquisitely wrought casket. Her face wore a beautiful smile.—Said she, "Emma, again have I heard your murmurings, and again will I relieve them. Does my Emma still desire to be the only daughter of the rich Baron, or does she wish to return to her own cottage home, which she left me direct; or in case of failure to designate such places, the board shall cause copies of such lists to be posted upon three or more public places, in their respective towns.

**Sec. 4.** In order to ascertain who are legally entitled to vote at the election of President and Vice President of the United States, at the next and at each succeeding election of such electors, said board shall in the month of October next preceding any such election, proceed as before named, to make out an alphabetical list of all the electors who are entitled to vote at such elections; which shall be authenticated in the manner named in the preceding section, and lodged in the office of the town clerk, for public inspection, on or before the third Monday of the same month.

**Sec. 5.** True-copies of said lists, attested by the clerk of the board, shall be made on said third Monday of March and said third Monday of October, to be posted up in such places as the inhabitants of the town at any lawful meeting may direct; and in case of failure to designate such places, the board shall cause copies of such lists to be posted upon three or more public places, in their respective towns.

**Sec. 6.** It shall be the duty of the board in each town to meet at such convenient place as they may appoint, on the last Monday in March, annually, and on the Monday of the week next preceding any election of electors of President and Vice President, at one o'clock, A. M. on said days, to correct and revise such lists; and they shall remain in session for that purpose and for the purpose hereinafter prescribed, till five o'clock, P. M. of the said days, with the liberty of any necessary recess during said time, and said board may adjourn from time to time, but shall, if necessary, be in session on the Saturday next preceding the day of any of the elections aforesaid, from ten o'clock, A. M. till two o'clock, P. M., and longer, if necessary to perfect such list, and to examine and decide upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, and to administer the oath by law provided to those so found to be qualified. Any person claiming to be an elector in such town shall have a right to apply to said board for the registration of his name, and also for that of any other person or persons omitted in the registry, and may also object to the registration of the name of any person, (either inserted by the board or proposed to be inserted,) on the ground that such person is not legally entitled to vote in said town. Said board shall make such corrections from and such additions to the lists as they shall find to be necessary to render the same a perfect registry of the electors of such town, entitled to vote at those elections, which lists shall also be authenticated as aforesaid. *Provided*, that the name of no person shall be erased from the lists, till he shall have had a fair opportunity to be heard thereon.

**Sec. 7.** The board shall give notice of the time and place of holding their sessions to correct and revise the registry lists upon the lists posted up, as before directed, and by advertising the same in one or more newspapers, if any are published in the same town. And in addition to the sessions of the board before named, they shall hold a session on the day of election, before the opening of the electors' meeting, and at the place where said meeting is held which said session shall be for the purpose of admitting and registering as electors of such towns, those applicants only legally qualified to be so admitted, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or shall have become qualified by virtue of a residence in the town, since the last meeting of the board.

**Sec. 8.** The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this company has no Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

**The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:**

Eliphalet Terry, Charles Boswell, S. H. Huntington, Henry Keeley, J. M. Goodwin, Jr., A. Day, John P. Brace, Junius Morgan.

**ELIPHALET TERRY, President.**

**JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.**

**CHARLES J. McCURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**

**REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.**

Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

**NO. 11.**

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Election of Senators and to divide this State into Districts for that purpose."

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.** That the town of Naugatuck, in the county of New Haven, shall be and remain a part of the Fifth Senatorial District.

**CHARLES J. McCURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**

**REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.**

Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

**NO. 12.**

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State."

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.** That the town of Naugatuck, in New Haven county, shall be and is hereby entitled to elect seven jurymen and no more, in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the Act regulating Civil Actions; and that the town of Waterbury, in New Haven county, shall hereafter be entitled to elect twelve jurymen, and no more.

**CHARLES J. McCURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**

**REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.**

Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

**NO. 13.**

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to constitute and regulate Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.** That the town of Naugatuck shall be and continue a part of the Probate District of Waterbury. *Provided*, however, that all matters and business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of New Haven shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

**CHARLES J. McCURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**

**REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.**

Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

**NO. 14.**

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Turnpike Roads."

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.** That whenever the gate or gates on any turnpike are thrown open by the commissioners on such road, in consequence of such road not being kept in good and sufficient repair, upon the complaint and application of twenty electors of the town or either of the towns through which the said road passes, to the select men of the town or of any of the towns in which the said road is out of repair, to have the same repaired, said selectmen shall notify the directors of such company, or any one of such directors of such company; and if, after such complaint and notice said company shall neglect or refuse to put said road in repair, to the acceptance of the commissioners thereon, for the term of thirty days, the selectmen of such town or towns shall, if so directed by a general meeting of inhabitants of such town or towns, repair such portion of the said road as is within the limits of the said town or towns respectively, at the expense of such town or towns, and make an account of the expense of such repairs and hedge the same with the treasurer of the town where such expenses accrued. And said treasurer shall thereupon notify the directors or one of the directors of such company, or the secretary or agent thereof of such company of such expense; and no company against whom such expenses have accrued as aforesaid, shall shut, erect or keep up any toll gate, or claim or receive any toll on such road until they have first paid said bill of expense to the town or town having made the repairs aforesaid.

**CHARLES J. McCURDY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.</b**